

upper side straight and not interrupted, but the posterior pale band interrupted in middle; segments 2 to 4 with entire bands, that on 2 with a large hook-shaped extension (pointing mesad) on each side above, and at extreme sides an angular lobe; venter with white bands, that on fourth segment interrupted; pygidial area circular, shining; last ventral segment curved downward at end.

Six miles east of Wiggins, Colorado, Aug. 15, at flowers of *Helianthus petiolaris*, 1 ♀. By the curved last ventral segment this resembles the much larger and otherwise different *T. concavus* Cress. and *T. penicilliferus* Brues. In the key in Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 23, it runs to *T. laticaudus* Ckll., which is not closely allied.

Tetraloniella excurrens (Ckll.).

The female from near Canfield is evidently conspecific with the type from Roswell, New Mexico; in my table in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, it runs nearest to *Melissodes spissa* Cress., but is easily separated by the dark tegulae and other characters. It should be noted that the clypeus is hairy all over, except a narrow line in middle, there is a fulvous tuft at tip of labrum, and the bare posterior part of first abdominal segment is extended anteriorly on each side by a rounded area.

The form *verbesinarum* (Ckll.), which I have treated as a synonym of *excurrens*, may stand as a subspecies, *T. excurrens verbesinarum*. It differs by the narrower bands on the third and fourth abdominal segments, that on the third lacking the basal thinner portion. This is probably not an individual peculiarity. The genus *Xenoglossodes*, to which the species has been referred, is a synonym of *Tetraloniella* Ashmead.

A New *Peritropis* from the Eastern United States (Heteroptera-Miridae).¹

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Peritropis husseyi new species.

Brownish black, dorsum alutaceous and rather closely spotted with pale; basal margin of pronotum broadly sulcate in outline, rounding laterally to the basal angles, devoid of tubercles, practically transverse

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on the middle one-third. Thus differing from *saldiformis* in which the basal margin is concavely sinuate, and forming three small marginal tubercles, one at the median line and a larger one at each side.

♀.—Length 3.2 mm. *Head*: width .62 mm., vertex .31 mm., length .57 mm., from front margin of eyes to tip of tylus .31 mm.; front of head more porrect and cone-shaped than in *saldiformis*; brownish black, irregularly marked with small pale spots, three or four larger spots on the strongly flattened tylus, bucculae tinged with reddish. *Rostrum*: length 2.22 mm., nearly attaining the hind margin of the first genital segment, brownish black.

Antennae: segment I, length .28 mm., black; II, 1 mm., nearly cylindrical but slightly thickened toward apex, not attaining the thickness of segment I, black, a small pale spot on dorsal side near middle, the extreme tip slightly pale, clothed with very fine, short pale pubescence; III, .29 mm.; IV, .34 mm.; last two segments slender, black.

Pronotum: length along median line .51 mm., width at base 1.17 mm., anterior angles .61 mm., lateral margins practically straight, slenderly but distinctly reflexed, anterior angles prominent, forming right angles; basal margin broadly sulcate, rounding distally to the basal angles, devoid of marginal tubercles, practically transverse on the middle one-third; calli less prominent and not so abruptly convex as in *saldiformis*, separated by a foveate groove at the median line of disk; brownish black, disk rather closely dotted with pale, spots frequently confluent, slender lower margin of propleura and a line extending distad from dorsal extremity of coxal cleft, pale. *Scutellum* nearly as in *saldiformis*, more broadly pale at apex, a few pale dots adjoining; mesoscutum exposed for a longitudinal space equal to two-thirds the length of scutellum, a curved pale mark near each basal angle. *Sternum* and pleura brownish black, basalar plate, posterior and ventral margins of epimera, pale; ostiolar peritreme pale, ostiole dusky.

Hemelytra: width 1.54 mm., embolar margins arcuate, somewhat reflexed basally; brownish black, rather closely spotted with pale, the spots frequently elongate or confluent, each pale point with a minute, short, scale-like pubescent hair; tip of clavus and spot at inner basal angle of cuneus pale by the fusion of several small points; cuneus blackish, a few pale points near base. *Membrane* uniformly pale fuscous, the veins scarcely darker, slightly paler bordering margin of cuneus.

Legs: uniformly brownish black, coxae scarcely paler at the apices; intermediate and hind tibiae paler apically, a narrow pale annulus near middle; tarsi pale fuscous, hind pair more nearly pale.

Venter: brownish black, pale yellowish pubescent, longest near base of ovipositor.

♂.—Length 3 mm., width 1.4 mm.; slightly smaller than the female but very similar in structure and color; genital claspers prominent and distinctive.

Holotype: ♀ August 11th, 1920, Washtenaw County, Michigan (R. F. Hussey); author's collection. *Allotype*: ♂ June 9th, 1917, Tuskegee, Alabama (H. H. Knight), collected at light; Cornell University collection. *Paratype*: ♀, taken with the holotype; collection of R. F. Hussey.

Since drawing up the description of the female, the writer discovered a male specimen among some unmounted material, taken near Tuskegee, Alabama, while collecting on a tent trap-light.

In addition to the structural difference found in the pronotum, *saldiformis* differs from *husseyi* in being more brownish than black, clavus and corium devoid of pale points, coxae white, and the first antennal segment with a white annulus on the basal half. The writer has for study, cotypes of *saldiformis* from the Heidemann collection; a mutilated female "Washington, D. C."; nymph, 2 ♀ July 20, and a nymph July 28, 1890. Also a female specimen, April 24, Brownsville, Texas, which does not differ appreciably from the type specimens.

Mr. Hussey sends the following notes on the capture of the new *Peritropis*:

The two specimens taken August 11 were collected about three miles west of Ann Arbor, at the edge of the University Forestry Farm. I had worked around the pine plantations, with moderate luck, and decided to try for some Aradids in the thin oak and hickory woods across the fence. At the very edge of the woods I found a pile of white oak logs, apparently cut for fence-posts, some of them with the bark loosened, others with the bark still tight. I found a lot of Aradid nymphs and one adult, and while I was picking up some of them I saw this Mirid run out from under the bark where it was still untouched. Remembering my experience with *Fulvius imbecilis* (which I suspected this to be, since I had seen it only from the corner of my eye), and the extreme agility of that species, I was a bit too anxious and caught the bug under the edge of the bottle which accounts for the mutilated condition of the specimen. A minute or so afterward I turned up two more, of which I got one; the other escaped while I was busy. I saw no more of them that afternoon, nor was I able to find any on August 15, September 1, and September 3, when I revisited the place. I examined not only this one log-pile, but all the other stacks of wood that I ran across on the University Farm. This *Peritropis* is a moderately active form, but by no means as quick and agile as *Fulvius*.